

A specimen June 23, 1919, near Hardy, Mendocino County, California, in a trap set beneath a log, which latter was several inches above the ground for a distance of three feet. There was no sign of an open burrow within eighteen inches of the trap in either direction.

A specimen September 9, 1920, at Pleasant Valley, near Tillamook, Oregon, in a trap set at the edge of a blackberry thicket. Consequently, the ground could be examined for only a foot or more from the trap, but no burrow was found.

A specimen September 17, 1920, at Netarts, Tillamook County, Oregon, in a trap set in a dense thicket of salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) on a hillside. There was much trash on the ground, which I carefully removed for three feet in all directions, but could find no burrow.

As mentioned, these three animals were killed instantly by deep fractures of the skull. One can but speculate on the number of moles which blundered into the traps and, because of not being paralyzed at once, easily pulled free.

Pasadena, California.

CHLAMYTHERIUM SEPTENTRIONALIS, A FOSSIL EDENTATE NEW TO THE FAUNA OF TEXAS

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[Plates 2-3]

The discovery by Leidy¹ of the large edentate *Chlamytherium septentrionalis* in Cenozoic deposits of Florida was, so far as the writer knows, the first find of this South American genus in the United States. Leidy described this animal under the name of *Glyptodon septentrionalis* sp. nov., from a number of dermal scutes. These, together with other scutes, were subsequently referred to *Chlamytherium humboldtii*, a South American species of the genus. Sellards² found more scutes and a right lower jaw in Pleistocene deposits of Florida, which showed that the North American animal was of a species distinct from the South American. Sellards, therefore, revives Leidy's specific name, but retains the generic name of *Chlamytherium*. Previous to the discovery of this jaw by Sellards, the only known remains of the animal in North America were a number of dermal scutes, and a portion of the movable

¹ Leidy, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1839, p. 97.

² Sellards, E. H., *Chlamytherium septentrionalis*, an Edentate from the Pleistocene of Florida. Am. Journ. Sci., Vol. XL, 1915, pp. 139-145.



CHLAMYTHERIUM SEPTENTRIONALIS

Upper fig.—Outer surface of jaw. Lower fig.—Inner surface of jaw. (Reduced.)

